

Supreme Court Agrees to Rule U.S. Employees in Politics

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11 (AP).—The Supreme Court agreed today to rule on whether federal employees may engage in partisan

activity. The decision will be decided in a 5-4 vote from the District of Columbia, involving the 1939 law affecting 5.5 million federal workers. The law, known as the Hatch Act, involves state law, and justices will hear arguments

on the cases early next spring and come to a final decision by the term's end in June.

The Hatch Act was struck down in July by a three-judge panel. The government appealed for review. The law bans all federal and state workers from a variety of political activities.

In the Oklahoma case, a three-judge panel came to an opposite conclusion: that the ban on partisan politics is fully constitutional.

First Amendment

In last July's 2-1 ruling on the Hatch Act, a district court in Washington said the law was overly broad and violated workers' First Amendment rights.

The two-judge majority held that a 1947 decision upholding the law was "outdated by passage of time" and by subsequent rulings regarding First Amendment rights.

In appealing, the government called the law a "cornerstone of the merit civil service system."

Solicitor General Erwin N. Griswold and other Justice Department lawyers said it would be impractical to require Congress to write a new law that specifically defined every form of objectionable political action. Besides, they said, the Civil Service Commission has followed through with "clear and reasonable regulations."

The suit was brought by the National Association of Letter Carriers, six individual federal employees and six Washington-area Democratic and Republican political committees.

In other action today, the court:

● Let stand an injunction which bars a former CIA official from publishing articles about the secret agency without prior CIA approval.

● Rejected an appeal by a Moose Lodge which sought reversal of a Pennsylvania State Supreme Court ruling that black guests must be served.

Damage Suit Is Barred In Kent State Killing

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11 (AP).—The Supreme Court today refused to hear an appeal by the father of a slain Kent State University student in a damage suit against the State of Ohio.

Arthur Krause of Pittsburgh, whose daughter Allison was killed in a campus disturbance on May 4, 1970, was barred by the Ohio Supreme Court in July from suing the state without the consent of the Ohio Legislature. The high court dismissed the appeal "for want of a substantial federal question."

Allison Krause, 18, was one of four students killed when Ohio National Guardsmen opened fire during campus protests against the U.S. incursion into Cambodia.

Is Looking More Girls

HAVEN, Dec. 11 (AP).—University is looking for female students.

Yale Corporation, the city's governing body, announced plans to hire a 3-2 male-female

present, 21 percent of 31 Yale undergraduates men. A four-year co-ed experiment leading current female enrollment in September 1969

8 percent of the freshmen were women.

away Boxcar a Baby and res 6 in U.S.

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 11 (AP).—A boxcar yesterday

carried a one-year-old child, injured other persons and destroyed automobiles.

The boxcar, which was a r and dragged it five for smashing through an on at 35 miles an hour, the boxcar came out of down the street," said

nearby, 17, who was working lumber yard.

ried taking cars with it, was plastered to it, screams."

er witness, Jess Moore, 13, ne VW bus was turned its back and I pulled a t of that. And then a

thern Pacific Railroad an said the boxcar rolled spot where it had been for several days after its were apparently loosened

ais. But a police spokesman said the car could have loose on its own. He said

stigation was under way, near finally stopped with

by Amiya Chat- 7, of Los Angeles, trapped it. His son, Amiya, died later at a medical center.



An LSD Link Is Seen Possible In High Rate of Birth Defects Hungarian, Two Russians Tie in Chess

By Victor Cohn

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11 (WP).—A life style that included LSD, very probably impure LSD, as well as other drugs, diseases and bad nutrition, led to an abnormally high number of birth defects in the babies of 140 young women in the Washington area.

The LSD alone cannot be blamed because there were too many other factors to say whether or not it was partly or wholly responsible, according to doctors who examined the 140 women at George Washington University Medical Center.

Whether LSD can cause birth defects is still a matter of medical debate.

"What we can say," said Dr. Chaston M. Berlin, "is that these mothers were a very, very high risk group, that there was something about them that made them different."

"The message is probably that if you're pregnant," or thinking of becoming pregnant, "don't take any drug," he said.

Of 148 pregnancies in these 140 women—in all cases, either the prospective mother or father reported taking LSD before or after conception—there were the following abnormalities:

● Eight of 83 newborns (the number of pregnancies actually resulting in births) had "major congenital defects," 10 to 20 times the number normally expected. These included what Dr. Cecil B. Jacobson and Dr. Berlin say they have not found reported anywhere in medical literature: a baby without feet.

● Twelve mothers suffered spontaneous abortions. Fetuses expelled in this way commonly possess defects.

● Fifty-three of the women had therapeutic abortions. Four of 14 embryos that were intact enough for analysis showed "gross anomalies."

● Six women in the group had more than one baby during the main period of observation. All of these women had a normal baby the first time. But four of eight later pregnancies ended in abnormal fetuses or (in one case) an abnormal newborn.

The observation period was 1968 to 1970, and the full report, including recent follow-up, is published in the *Journal of the American Medical Association*.

LSD was in wide use in the "drug culture" in 1968. It is still taken today, though the use of amphetamines (also known as "speed") far outstrips it.

Dr. Maimon Cohen of the State University of New York at Buffalo first reported in 1967 that LSD broke chromosomes (carriers of genetic material inside cells) in the test tube. But studies of the drug's effects on animal babies were in conflict. Human studies have conflicted as well.

Two Californians looked at 120 live offspring of 247 parents who had taken LSD. They found a moderately high incidence of abortions, but concluded: "There is no evidence of a relation between parental LSD exposure and major congenital defects in their offspring." A new book, "Licit and Illicit Drugs," by Edward M. Brecher and the editors of Consumers Union, an independent product research organization, calls this study "by far the best

data so far" on long-range LSD effects.

The George Washington University doctors disagree. They did a very different and, they believe, more reliable study, starting their examinations during pregnancy itself, not some time after. Their patients were by no means all hippies or street youth. About half were employed.

They indeed found that LSD use was "a common denominator of all the pregnancies." In fact, they report, "we were unable to find any young adults admitting to the use of psychedelic drugs who denied taking LSD."

Purity Questioned

But also they say: "LSD is an illicit compound and the purity of 'street' samples must be seriously questioned. . . . Dosage is seldom that advertised. Other chemicals might be added to or in place of LSD."

"There is a multiple-drug environment with especially heavy use of marijuana and amphetamines. Both (especially amphetamines) have been implicated as possible mutagens or teratogens in animals"—causes of genetic mutations or birth defects.

"Infectious diseases, especially virus illnesses, were common during pregnancy. . . . 5 percent had gonorrhea prior to pregnancy. . . . 5 percent gave a history of overt hepatitis (two during pregnancy), presumably due to contaminated hypodermic needles."

"Maternal nutrition (was) frequently inadequate prior to the mother's knowledge of pregnancy. Frequently the first trimester went by without the mother realizing that she was pregnant, and 'all of the above factors may contribute to increased fetal defects.'"

Rustler Loses Arm as Penalty

DAKAR, Senegal, Dec. 11 (AP).—A man convicted in neighboring Guinea of rustling cattle had his arm chopped off in front of 3,000 spectators, Radio Conakry reported Saturday.

In addition to losing his arm, cut off at the shoulder, he was sentenced to 15 years in prison for stealing 200 head of cattle, the radio said.

Anti-Terrorist Bid Is Delayed in UN

UNITED NATIONS, Dec. 11 (AP).—Prospects for early UN action against international terrorism were dimmed today with committee approval of a non-aligned nations' resolution for a study of the issue.

The General Assembly's Legal Committee voted 76-34 for the Arab-supported study resolution. Sixteen countries abstained. A similar outcome is expected in the assembly itself.

The resolution establishes a special UN committee to recommend "possible cooperation for the speedy elimination" of the international terrorist problem.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Dec. 11 (UPI).—Two Russians and a Hungarian were tied for first place after the final round of the San Antonio international chess tournament yesterday.

Lajos Portisch, of Hungary, and Russians Anatoly Karpov and Tigran Petrosian each finished with 10 1/2 points. They will share the \$7,000 first prize.

Fourth place in the 15-round tournament will not be decided until tonight, because some of the games played during the week-end were adjourned. But there is no way any player in tonight's games could catch the leaders.

Karpov, 20, and Petrosian played their opponents to draws, apparently preplanned, and moved in a first-place tie. They then watched the match between Portisch and Bent Larsen, of Denmark, along with 400 other spectators, including world chess champion Bobby Fischer.

Fischer did not compete in the San Antonio games, but came by to observe the final round. He criticized the Russians for what he said was their practice of agreeing to a draw when they play each other during a round-robin tournament, thus assuring both players' half a point.

Fischer said "it's pretty chicken," but think it's to be expected.

In three meetings between Russians in the San Antonio games, draws were reached every time. Portisch played white brilliantly in his must game against Larsen, forcing the Danish grand master to resign on the 34th move.

"It was a tough tournament, and I'm glad I could make it in the end," said Portisch, seven-time Hungarian champion. "Now I plan to give some exhibitions in the United States, starting in New Orleans, and go back to Budapest and re-ex."

Fischer watched the Portisch-Larsen match through binoculars from the back of the room. Autograph-seekers swarmed around him during his four-hour stay. Fischer obliged and also consented to photographs. It was still the old Fischer, though. He arrived a quarter of an hour late, holding up the start of the match.

Karpov and Henrique Mecking, of Brazil, reached their draw in only nine moves, while Petrosian and Duncan Suttles, of Canada, reached a draw in 11 moves.

Paul Keres, the third Russian in the tournament, reached a draw with Julio Kaplan, of Puerto Rico, last night, while Don Byrne, of the United States, and Vladimir Korni, of Czechoslovakia, also agreed to a draw.

U.S. Weather Spy Up

VANDENBERG AIR FORCE BASE, Calif., Dec. 11 (AP).—The largest and most advanced of America's weather satellites was in orbit and operating well today. Nimbus-V, a 1,573-lb. weather-monitoring observatory, was launched on a two-stage Delta rocket here late last night. It has instruments to provide the first vertical temperature readings from space through clouds, monitor a disappearing current off the west coast of South America, measure the temperature of the earth's crust and map the thermal radiation emitted by the earth's surface and by the atmosphere.

First Refugees in 7 Months

Cuba-U.S. 'Freedom Flights' Resume

MIAMI, Dec. 11 (UPI).—The "freedom flights" carrying Cuban refugees to the United States to live in exile resumed today with a planeload of mostly elderly persons.

The first flight from Cuba in seven months, an Eastern Airlines propeller plane chartered by the U.S. government, landed at 10:25 a.m. carrying 85 passengers.

The arrival was greeted by the jubilant scenes of past flights, when refugees kissed the ground at the foot of the stairs from the plane.

The refugees filed off quietly, but were plainly happy.

The first couple off the plane was Octavio Galindo, 68, and his wife, Victoria, 65. They smiled at the 50 or so newsmen and government agency officials who met the plane, and Mr. Galindo grinned and applauded the people who were applauding the departing refugees.

Mr. Galindo said he and his wife signed up to leave Cuba last February. It previously had been reported by the Cuban government that the departure lists had been closed since 1966.

Meanwhile, three bomb blasts within 35 minutes of each other wrecked or heavily damaged Cuban-owned businesses here and in New York City.

No injuries were reported. The explosions damaged a Queens travel agency and de-

stroyed the Manhattan offices of the Va-Cuba freight-forwarding firm in New York, police said. An office in Miami belonging to Va-Cuba was heavily damaged along with adjacent offices of the U.S. Immigration Service.

Police said that the firms hit were Cuban owned and speculated that the bombs could have been planted by persons opposed to the Fidel Castro regime.

Allende in Havana

HAVANA, Dec. 11 (Reuters).—Thousands of flag-waving Cubans gave a warm welcome last night to President Salvador Allende of Chile who flew here on his first

visit to the island as Chilean head of state.

Mr. Allende was greeted by Premier Fidel Castro, President Oswaldo Dorticos and members of the Cuban government.

As he stepped down from his Soviet-built Tupolev-92, Mr. Allende was given a lengthy bearhug by Mr. Castro, a long-time personal friend.

Huge portraits of Mr. Allende and placards with the slogan "Welcome Comrade Allende" and "There is only one country from Rio Bravo to Patagonia" (from the U.S.-Mexican border to the southern tip of South America) were put up along the route from the airport to Havana.

Miners' Union Completes Ballot; Supervision Strict

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Dec. 11 (AP).—The ballots from the United Mine Workers election, conducted under strict government supervision, have been shipped for counting at one location. Labor Department officials who watched over the court-ordered elections locked sealed ballot boxes into bus luggage compartments yesterday and shipped them to Silver Spring, Md., where they will be counted by the department's Office for Labor Management Services Administration.

The results of the election will not be available until around Dec. 20.

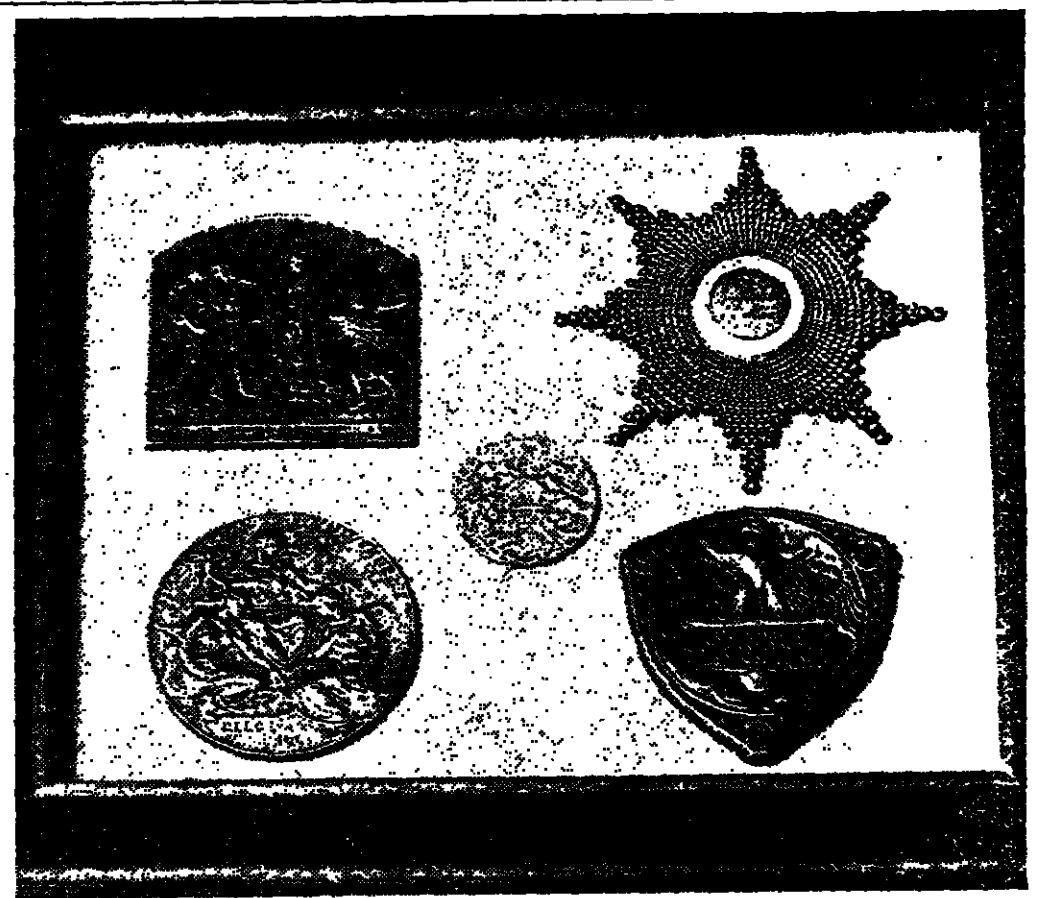
The election, pitting reform candidate Arnold Miller against incumbent UMW president W.A. "Tony" Boyle, was ordered by a federal judge earlier this year.

The judge ruled that the union's 1969 election, in which Mr. Boyle defeated Joseph Yablonski, contained widespread irregularities. Mr. Yablonski was found murdered less than a month after the election.

Coxes Visit London

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11 (UPI).—Tricia and Edward Cox flew to London today on a private vacation with plans to visit several European capitals, including Moscow.

The Coxes, daughter and son-in-law of President Nixon, were traveling on a commercial airline, paying their own expenses, according to a White House spokesman.



THESE OLD MEDALS date way back to the day when whiskey-tasting contests were important competitions held all over the world.

They don't have international contests between distillers any more. But, you can be sure, Jack Daniel's Whiskey won more than their share back in the days when they did. For instance, the medals shown here were won at Liege in 1905, at Ghent in 1913 and at the Anglo American Exposition in London. The one we're proudest of (The Gold Medal, bottom right) was presented by a panel of international judges to the "World's Finest Whiskey" at the St. Louis World's Fair of 1904.

Today, you can judge the taste of Jack Daniel's yourself by asking for it at duty-free shops throughout Europe. Or, if you prefer sampling just a sip or two, stop by one of the bars or restaurants listed below. We think you'll be pleased when you do.



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BARS, RESTAURANTS, HOTELS

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France Paris Le Calvados Harry's Bar Strasbourg Hotel du France Club 1923 Lille Queen Victoria Nice Hotel Negresco Monte Carlo Golf du Nant Agel Tours Monsieur Barrier	Portsmouth Old Timer Ahrsbach Wannsee Jachor Sibersdorf Hubertus Gelsenkirchen King's Pub Walk Inn W. Lauer Rheinfelt Take Five Cochran Zur Borse	Roma Flora Ambasciatori Capricorn Alfredo August Shangri-La Doney Milano Continental De La Ville Jolly-President Savini Gourmet Chivacchi Grattacielo Pisapia Vecchia Milano Orse Maggiore	Napoli Arcate Rouge et Noir Ischia (Isola) Tavernella Romanica Corina Altamonte Cristallo El Teul Emosny Rapallo Excelsior-Kursaal Elia Sanmarina La Marina

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And around the world.

Obituaries

Mark Van Doren, 78, Poet Won Pulitzer Prize in 1940

TORRINGTON, Conn., Dec. 11 (AP).—Mark Van Doren, 78, Pulitzer Prize-winning poet, died here last night.

The author of "Collected Poems," which won the literary prize in 1940, was admitted to Charlotte Hungerford Hospital Thursday for an undisclosed ailment.

He wrote more than 50 books, including "Don Quixote's Profession," several volumes of poems, an autobiography and a play, "The Last Days of Lincoln."

Mr. Van Doren, son of an Illinois country doctor, taught English at Columbia University for 39 years before his retirement in 1959.

Among Mr. Van Doren's students were Thomas Merton, Clifton Fadiman, Mortimer Adler, Jacques Barzun, Lionel Twilling and Henry Robinson.

Mr. Van Doren published his first book, "Henry David Thoreau—A Critical Study," in 1916 while working for his doctor's degree at Columbia.

Mr. Van Doren was literary editor of the Nation from 1924 to 1928, and its motion picture critic from 1935 to 1938. He was a member of the American Academy of Arts and Letters and its president in 1957.

His oldest brother, the late Carl Van Doren, won the Pulitzer Prize one year before he died with a biography of Benjamin Franklin.

Mr. Van Doren's second wife, Dorothy, was herself a novelist and two daughters also wrote and illustrate books.

"We're a family of words," Mr. Van Doren once remarked. "We love words and we live by them."

Two sons followed in Mr. Van Doren's footsteps as a teacher.

Charles Van Doren became an English teacher at Columbia, and John taught it at Brandeis University.

Dr. Henri-Marie Coanda

NEW YORK, Dec. 11 (NYT).—

Dr. Henri-Marie Coanda, 66, who

invented and flew a rudimentary jet airplane in 1910, more than 30 years before jet aircraft became a practical reality late in World War II, died Nov. 25, in Bucharest.

Dr. Coanda, who had flown his primitive jet-propelled aircraft a few feet before it crashed, gave up the research after his family refused to support the project financially any longer and the government of France said the concept was impractical.

He went on to a career that mixed a number of failures in business enterprises with many distinguished contributions to science. His interests included pioneer efforts in the 1920s to delineate sea water and build prefabricated houses, but his most important contributions were in aerodynamics.

Dr. Coanda was most noted for discovery of what became known as the "Coanda Effect." Fascinated by the behavior of air streams during his early work with jet engines, he discovered that air or other fluids, when directed over a curved surface, tend to cling to the surface and follow its contour.

Coanda's Theory

Dr. Coanda theorized that if air was blasted at high speed over a rounded body, some of the air in the atmosphere could be induced to hug the edge of the body. This would create a vacuum above the rounded body and normal atmospheric pressure beneath it would lift it upward.

Proving his theory in 1933, Dr. Coanda flew a model of what he later called history's first "flying saucer"—a saucer-shaped craft that flew upward just as he had predicted.

After World War II, researchers in the United States, Canada and other countries sought to develop "flying saucers," and he was a consultant to some of the work.

Dr. Coanda was born June 7, 1886, in Bucharest of aristocratic parents, whose ancestors had emigrated from France. He moved to France with his family as a child and studied sculpture under Auguste Rodin. But he lived most of his life in Paris, but returned a few years ago to his native Bucharest.

Kenneth Dorham

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11 (WP).—Trumpeter-composer Kenneth Dorham, 48, an early exponent of modern jazz in the mid-1940s, died Tuesday at his home in New York City of a kidney ailment.

Because of chronic kidney problems and hypertension, Mr. Dorham had been relatively inactive in recent years. He used a kidney machine several times

a week. He had been performing one night a week at a nightclub in Harlem but had to sit while playing.

Mr. Dorham, whose trumpet playing was characterized by a darting, lyrical melodic style and soft, warm tone, enjoyed his most glorious period in the mid-1950s as a member of drummer Art Blakey's Jazz Messengers. In the late 1950s, he led his own groups.

Mr. Dorham performed with Dizzy Gillespie, Billy Eckstine, Lionel Hampton, Charlie Parker and Max Roach.

Roger Brunschwig

NEW YORK, Dec. 11 (Reuters).—Col. Roger Brunschwig, 51, a French hero of the two world wars, died here Thursday. It was reported today.

The colonel, born on July 14, 1891 at Argentan, died in New York Hospital. He had been living in New York, where he headed a family fabric company.

Col. Brunschwig led the famous French infantry force, the Diables Bleus (Blue Devils), in World War I and landed in Normandy at the head of 200 Free French liaison officers in the 1944 Allied invasion in World War II.

The colonel had received some of France's highest decorations. His face was severely mutilated from the serious wounds he received in World War I. He underwent 27 operations.

Don Carnavale

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11 (WP).—Don Carnavale, 63, a vice-president of the prestigious Harry Winston jewelers in New York, died Tuesday after a heart attack in New York City.

As a Harry Winston sales executive, he numbered some of the most famous and wealthiest families among his clients.

Karl A. Bickel

SARASOTA, Fla., Dec. 11 (UPI).—Karl A. Bickel, 66, president of United Press for 13 years, died today at Sarasota Memorial Hospital after a long illness.

Mr. Bickel resigned the UP presidency in 1955 at the age of 53. He resided in Florida for the rest of his life, where he was active in community affairs until recent years.

Mr. Bickel joined United Press in San Francisco in 1907. For five years, he was editor of the Grand Junction (Col.) Daily News, then rejoined UP.

James H. Nicholson

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 11 (AP).—James H. Nicholson, 56, producer of "I Was a Teenage Werewolf" and other films, died yesterday. Some other films he produced were "How to Stuff a Wild Bikini," "Drag Strip Girl" and "Beach Blanket Bingo."



Lebanese officials inspecting ski-lift installation destroyed by explosions.

Feud Blasts Ski Season in Lebanese Village

BEIRUT, Dec. 11 (AP).—Lebanon's winter-sports season is threatened by another outbreak in the family feud in the late poet Kahil Gibran's home village.

The Lebanese government today promised to repair major damage of the mountain resort, The Cedars, where explosions Saturday brought down three ski lifts.

Tourism Minister Michel Sassi said repairs could be completed in 15 or 20 days, but other experts thought it would take until spring.

The blasts were another chapter

in a decade-old feud between the Keyrouz and Tawk families, from Bsharre, the small hilltop village where the author of "The Prophet" was born.

The explosions also damaged six chalets and blew out windows in 50 other weekend homes. They and the lifts were owned by Jean Keyrouz.

Last spring, after parliamentary elections, another member of the Keyrouz family was killed in an ambush. This led to another ambush in which one of the Tawk clan, a member of parliament,

and his sister were shot. They survived, and the feud has been simmering since.

The feud goes beyond politics. Gibran willed his estate to Bsharre, and the Keyrouz and Tawk families were administrators of the legacy.

The vogue for "The Prophet" among American college students swelled the estate into the millions of dollars, and other villagers accused the Keyrouzes and Tawks of diverting a portion to themselves. Last spring, the estate's New York lawyers set up a more representative committee.

Egyptian Forces To Cut 37,000 Men Drafted in 1965

CAIRO, Dec. 11 (UPI).—The Egyptian government will this week demobilize 37,000 servicemen drafted in 1965, government sources said today.

The servicemen will return to their civilian jobs after demobilization Dec. 15, the sources said. But they will remain liable to recall for reserve duty until the age of 40.

Authorities demobilized 50,000 troops last July.

The latest move came while the Egyptian parliament debated the need for stepped-up measures to prepare the country for a possible new round of fighting with Israel.

The sources said there was no conflict between the demobilization and the increased military preparedness because Egypt has a surplus of manpower for conscription purposes.

The sources said the demobilization appeared to be in response to public calls for shorter conscription periods to avoid causing hardship to families of conscripts and to prevent manpower shortages in civilian jobs.

Amin Would Lead War on Israelis

BEIRUT, Dec. 11 (AP).—President Idi Amin of Uganda has offered to become the Arab world's new Saladin leading a multinational army in a "war of liberation" against Israel, the Beirut magazine Ushu al-Arabi (Arab Week) reported today.

Gen. Amin, one of Israel's main African allies until he expelled Israeli military experts and broke relations early this year, made the offer during a state visit to Uganda by Saudi Arabia's King Faisal last month.

Gen. Amin was said to have told the Arabian monarch: "I have spent five years of my military training in Israel and have amassed complete data about Israel's armed forces."

Flees by Raft

LUENBURG, West Germany, Dec. 11 (AP).—A 35-year-old East German farmer escaped to West Germany over the weekend by crossing the Elbe River on a rubber raft, border officials here reported today.

Almost three-quarters of the 4,700 garbage men in Paris have walked out to back demands for increased wages, better working conditions and leather aprons for all.

Tension Eases Despite Clash By Lebanese Army, Guerrillas

BEIRUT, Dec. 11 (UPI).—Tension between the Lebanese Army and Palestinian guerrillas eased today despite a reported clash, guerrilla sources said.

The sources said two days of talks between the Lebanese government and guerrilla leaders, including el-Fatah chief Yasser Arafat, had calmed the tense situation that arose after clashes Friday and Saturday.

The newspaper Lissan al-Hal said that troops and guerrillas fought "with various weapons" today in the same area where 12 persons died in exchanges during the weekend.

But guerrilla sources said today's incident was the result of a personal conflict and not related to the other clashes.

Agreement Reached

Mr. Arafat and Premier Saeb Salam met in Beirut yesterday and reached an agreement aimed at avoiding further trouble. The two leaders reaffirmed the agreement under which guerrillas are barred from all but certain restricted areas of Lebanon.

Abu Yusef, chairman of the Supreme Political Committee for Palestinians in Lebanon, said that "all differences between the Palestinian resistance movement and the Lebanese government have ended. We hope this will last forever."

Experts attending the meeting of Italy's largest political force warned the nation that protracted economic stagnation might lead to a weakening of the democratic system, possibly to a new authoritarianism or to some form of "neofascism" in which Italy would supply manpower for Western Europe while foreigners would control most of its economy.

An unusual air of self-criticism pervaded Perugia's Morning Theater, where present and former government members, Christian Democratic leaders and the party's technocrats are meeting.

Paris Prefect Jean Verdier said he decided to call for the army's help not to break the strike, but to protect the capital's health. The army was called in once before, two years ago, for similar duty during a garbage men's strike.

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Turkey Giveth British Yoi Light Tern

For Escape Durin Drug-Case Senten

ANKARA, Dec. 11 (AP).—A 16-year-old Turkish boy was sentenced today to 10 years in prison for escaping from a school here where he was for smuggling drugs. The sentence was given for three months that he began last March.

The sentence today was given by a Turkish court. The boy, who was named Davut, was sentenced to three months in prison. He was then freed because he has spent more than two months in jail trial. Herrmann heard sentence from the translator what seemed to be an unding sentence.

Defense attorneys put blame for Davut's escape on his mother, Mrs. Davut. She said Mrs. Davut had put her son on him to escape when learned that her Turkish dened permit would not be n in October.

Admission of Guilt

The prosecutor accepted admission. Mrs. Davut has ten the court from Beirut mitting her guilt.

She crossed the Turkish-S border the day of Davut's e and waited for him and l man there. But they caught by the police at the der post and she returned Beirut.

The speedy completion of trial, unusual in Turkey w most legal proceedings take several months, raised speculations that the Turkish government wants to get rid of Davut, w case has cooled Turkish-B relations.

Turkey has expressed its intent to let Davut go, but said that Britain must guarantee that he serve out his sentence to satisfy Turkish law.

Diplomats say this is not a chally possible under British. The two sides have been discussing possible formulas under w the laws of both countries or be satisfied.

With his mother and brothers and sisters, Davut driving home from India w he was arrested in Turkey April, 1971, with the smugg narcotics.

Italy's Christian Democrats Ask Drastic Social Reforms

By Paul Hofmann

are taking a hard look at performance of the government since the economic recession began in 1969.

In lengthy reports by leading economists and in panel debates criticism was leveled at the performance of the cabinets headed by the present premier, Giulio Andreotti, and his predecessor Amintore Fanfani.

Two main currents have been discernible in the discussions. One tendency is represented by Mr. Andreotti's pragmatism, which proposes to spur productivity and anti-recession measures, such as increased government spending and to tackle concrete issues as they come up.

The other school of thought among Christian Democratic leaders contends that it is not enough to mediate between conflicting interests, but that bold "structural" reforms must bring social justice in Italy.

The flood of criticism of Italy's tax system, bureaucracy and inadequate social services have concerns the power politics that are going on behind the scenes here around the Christian Democratic party's nine main factions and a mass of smaller ones.

"Our technocrats talk now about the price of urban soil to low-rent housing," a middle echelon Christian Democrat politician from Rome remarked. "But our politicians whisper how long Andreotti will stay in power, and who'll be his successor."

If there is a consensus among the experts and the politicians it concerns Italy's overriding need for higher productivity.

"Nine blankets may be sufficient for 10 soldiers if they steal blankets from one another," said Siro Lombardini, an American-trained economics professor at Turin University who gave the keynote report here. "If there are only five blankets, the system can function only if a 'chief' decides who must remain without a blanket and for how long."

A junior carabinieri officer, trapped by a group of students, drew his pistol and fired into the air, police said, and a student was then seen aiming a pistol at a group of police and firing a number of shots.

Shots Fired as Police Fight Rome Students

ROME, Dec. 11 (Reuters).—Pistol shots were exchanged at a Rome technical school today when police used clubs and tear-gas grenades to disperse about 500 students occupying the building, police said.

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Shots Fired as Police Fight Rome Students

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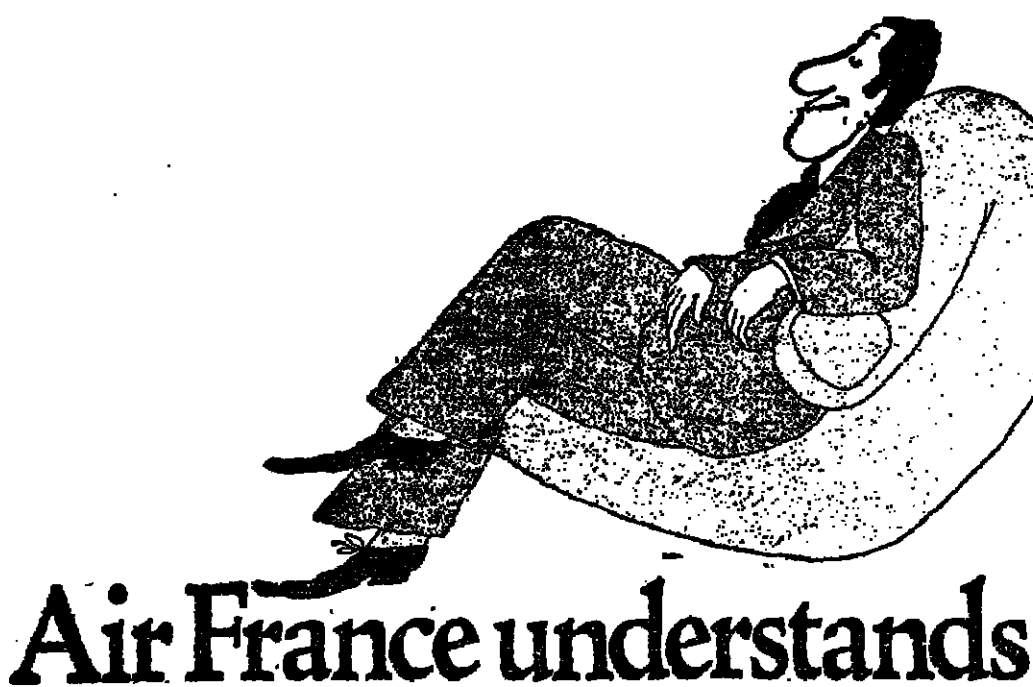
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Application

nd's New Anti-IRA Law
Only 1 Arrest in 8 Days

By Bernard D. Nossiter

Dec. 11 (UPI).—It is days since Jack Lynch, armed with sweeping powers against the Irish Army and the Irish, not yet used them.

Observers of the Irish dynamic inaction to surprise. Key officials of the Lynch government privately arguing that

er Kills
r Man
ishap

Dec. 11 (UPI).—A 50th person today while guarding a police station in the Queen's Street, an

was the 50th person more than three years in Northern Ireland Catholics, Protestants, Army and the Irish Army.

Uster Meeting of the Protestant Uster Unionist party is meeting today to

issue never came to a stalemate at the meeting

s in the Unionist party led 40,000 members of a Vanguard Movement

Uster Prime Minister Uster and other ranks

arty which decided to

N. Dec. 11 (AP).—Par

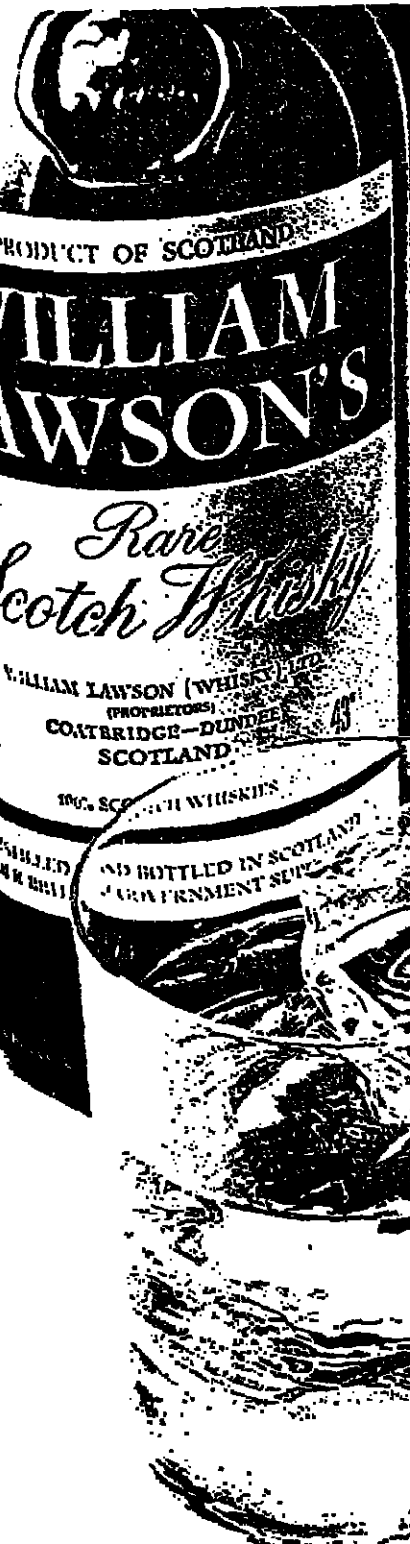
approved retroactively

v. 7 measures provide

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May we suggest William Lawson's Light Scotch Whisky? A pure blend of selected light Scotches. The way we've made it for over 120 years. So catch up with William Lawson's. Tonight.



CZECH MATE—Czechoslovakian chess grandmaster Luděk Pachman playing 30 opponents simultaneously in West Berlin on Sunday. He lost several games.

Worked at Embassy in Moscow

Norway Charges Student With Espionage

OSLO, Dec. 11 (AP).—A 25-year-old Norwegian student, who served as assistant watchman in the Norwegian Embassy in Moscow, has been arrested and charged with spying for the Soviet Union, the government announced today.

The man was not identified by the Ministry of Justice, but Oslo newspapers said that he was Ole Martin Høyestad, 25.

The ministry said that the man, who was studying Russian, was arrested in Oslo on Nov. 28, questioned for several hours and imprisoned on Nov. 29 for eight weeks pending further investigation after being charged with espionage.

The Ministry of Justice said that the student was a low-ranking embassy employee. Oslo newspapers said that he had been working for a year as a night watchman at the Moscow embassy while studying Russian.

Norway Aide Says
Submarine Was
Never Identified

OSLO, Dec. 11 (UPI).—A foreign submarine, which was hunted in a Norwegian fjord two weeks ago, was never identified, Defense Minister Johan Kleppe said today.

Mr. Kleppe, answering a question in the Storting (parliament), also said that speculation that Norwegian authorities let the submarine escape was unfounded.

"I reject these speculations. The submarine is not identified and we do not know its nationality," Mr. Kleppe said.

The defense minister was replying to a question by Karl Brønneland of the Christian People's party, who said that he believed the submarine was Russian.

Other informed sources said that it was believed that the submarine was Polish.

India, Pakistan Sign Maps
Showing New Kashmiri Line

NEW DELHI, Dec. 11 (AP).—India and Pakistan took a major step today toward carrying out their five-month-old peace agreement when two generals signed maps drawing the line separating their forces in Kashmir.

Both countries have said that once the line of control is drawn in Kashmir, 5,159 square miles of territory captured by India and 68 square miles taken by Pakistan in last December's war will be exchanged.

The troop withdrawals are a major element of the peace agreement signed by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi of India and President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto of Pakistan on July 3 at the Indian hill station of Simla. The territory was to have been exchanged by early September, but India insisted that the 500-mile Kashmiri line be drawn first, and negotiations bogged down.

Two Generals Sign

Lt. Gen. P.S. Bhagat and Lt. Gen. Abdul Hamid Khan, the area commanders of Indian and Pakistani forces, signed the maps today at Suchetgarh, an outpost in Indian Kashmir.

The ceremony took 15 minutes. "General, I hope your pen is working all right," Gen. Bhagat said as they signed the first of 18 maps.

The maps incorporated an agreement reached last week between the two armies' chiefs of staff, Gen. Sam Manekshaw of India and Gen. Tikka Khan of Pakistan. Both countries were reported to have made concessions to break the deadlock over an area of less than two square miles.

Details of the concessions were not announced, nor were the maps made public.

Reporting from Suchetgarh, United News of India said that Gen. Hamid Khan had asserted: "All issues and problems have been resolved through negotiation and accommodation."

The agreement, he said, would lead to a reduction of tensions on the Indian subcontinent and "to the implementation of the first step of the Simla agreement, that is, disengagement of troops."

Gen. Bhagat was said to have agreed and commented: "After the delineation, the implementation of the rest of the Simla agreement will follow smoothly."

Gen. Tikka Khan said last week that the maps would be approved within 10 days and that the withdrawals would be finished shortly thereafter. The Indian Foreign Minister, Swaran Singh, predicted in Parliament that troops could be drawn back in two weeks.

Fishing Limit Hearing
Set by World Court

THE HAGUE, Dec. 11 (Reuters).—The World Court said today that it would hold hearings on Jan. 5 and 8 to decide on its jurisdiction in the Icelandic fishing limits dispute with Britain and West Germany.

But the announcement said that Iceland had told the court that, in its view, it had no jurisdiction in the case and, therefore, would not be represented at the proceedings.

Britain and West Germany hold that Iceland's unilateral extension of its fishing limits from 12 to 50 nautical miles on Sept. 1 violated international law.



Can we prevent history repeating itself?

As we learn more each year about controlling our environment, we can hope that many of these catastrophes will not recur. Progress, however, is not a one-way traffic.

The advance of technology has also magnified the risks, and insurance against these risks is now a multi-national business on an unprecedented scale. It calls for a new kind of banking service. Cautious orthodoxy is no longer enough to meet the demand for ever higher standards of money management and investment.

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Progress on Hijacking With Cuba

Secretary Rogers reports that negotiations through the Swiss have produced the "foundation of an agreement" on a hijacking treaty with Cuba. This is encouraging news. The hijacking of American planes to Cuba has rightly terrified air travelers; the assurance of harsh punishment would surely help limit that threat. On its part, Havana sees Cubans' hijacking of Cuban ships to the United States, or their departure by other "illegal means," as a threat to the integrity of the Castro government; to that they correctly link the pinprick raids of American-based Cuban exiles which, it is reported, the United States has now said it will work harder to stop.

Fidel Castro's decision to resume the airlift that, before its suspension last year, had brought 256,000 Cubans to Miami can perhaps be read as his way to offer a certain legal alternative to those who may have considered violent hijacking or nonviolent escape as the only ways to leave Cuba. The airlift cannot be a substitute for the orderly legal emigration that presumably would go on if Cuban-American political relations were normalized. Even then there might be a problem: More Cubans might wish to emigrate than the United States wished to accept. But Mr. Castro could hardly consider that as anything but a problem for his own solving. It is a fact of life with which he (as well as Washington) must cope, that the United States is only a short 90 miles away. In any event, normal political ties would certainly provide a viable alternative to hijacking for any Americans, except psychopaths, who might wish to go to Cuba.

From all accounts, the initiative on the American side for this round of dealing with Cuba has come from the State Department, which is taking—or being given—the opportunity to show its diplomatic stuff. State has had too few such opportunities in recent years. Evidently with one eye on a wary White House and the other on a wily Fidel Castro, State is being careful not to portray the hijack talks as the first step toward a possible accommodation, even though they obviously could be made to serve that purpose if both sides choose. But the talks proceed, despite a few mumbles from the Pentagon about Moscow's sometime use of Cuba as a submarine and air reconnaissance station. Mr. Nixon's summits in Moscow and Peking have made those mumbles much less audible, and much less necessary or relevant, than they ever were before.

Few Latins take seriously any longer the old argument, still put forward by some Americans in their behalf, that Fidel is bent on subverting them. Rather, most Latins seem to see in a potential Cuban-American accommodation a step at once restoring the hemisphere's natural but interrupted sense of community, permitting them more easily to normalize their own relations with Havana, and offering many Latin governments the boon of satisfying their own domestic constituencies on the left. Unquestionably, hemispheric accommodation with Havana could play an important role in facilitating the more active and helpful second-term approach to Latin America that we hope Mr. Nixon has in mind.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Justified Mass Murder?

As Henry Kissinger labors mightily in Paris to bring home the peace for which so many Americans have yearned so long, the American military system seemed determined to bring forth just one last obscenity before the firing closed. And so, an Army officer did it the other day in a military courtroom in Falls Church, Capt. J. Houston Gordon, arguing the appeal of Lt. William Calley's conviction of the murder of civilians at My Lai, told the court that because the fight in Vietnam is a guerrilla war, the villagers weren't qualified for the protection accorded to prisoners of war in conventional wars.

Did you get that? We didn't get it the first time around either, so we'll run over it just one more time. The villagers, according to the argument, were not readily identifiable as non-combatants and thus, they bore the burden of proof of demonstrating their non-combatant status. If they don't meet that burden, then what? Well, Capt. Gordon made that pretty clear when one of the judges asked whether that theory would not make the villagers "fair game" for the American

soldiers. The captain answered "yes."

So, there you have it: An argument pressed seriously in an American military court that says civilians—including women and children—could legally be slaughtered in Vietnam if they hadn't proved their noninvolvement to the satisfaction of the U.S. military. It is true that the Geneva Convention did not envision guerrilla war. But this hardly lends logic to the Army's legal argument. To reason that some Vietnamese are Viet Cong, that all Vietnamese look alike, and that therefore all Vietnamese can be slaughtered unless they hurry up and prove the contrary, is as absurd as it is blood-curdling and obscene.

Even if the rules of war are silent on the subject, humanity, intelligence and common sense would dictate a different course. People suspected of being hostile can be rounded up, detained and questioned. A silence in the law and some officer's suspicions constitute no license for mass murder. For a United States Army officer to so argue is to demean the Army, the system of military justice and the United States.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Exemplary Peacemakers

The army chiefs of India and Pakistan have eliminated a small but critical obstacle to peace on the subcontinent with their agreement on the last disputed segment of a Kashmir cease-fire line.

Establishment of the Kashmir "line of control" clears the way for implementation of last July's Simla accord between Prime Minister Indira Gandhi of India and President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto of Pakistan. This would mean the return of 5,000 square miles of Indian-occupied territory to Pakistan, a boon that should encourage Mr. Bhutto to take the next important step—recognition of Bangladesh.

Although the pace of negotiations on the subcontinent has been agonizingly slow, the Kashmir agreement once more signals the determination of both Mr. Bhutto and Mrs. Gandhi to move forward toward a comprehensive settlement. The readiness of the two leaders and their subordinates to thrash out their differences in face-to-face talks and to make concessions for peace sets a notable example for other international disputants, especially to the petulant odd man out in the subcontinental negotiations so far—Sheikh Mujibur Rahman of Bangladesh.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

A Scrooge in Rhodesia?

If Ian Smith can pass laws with a discriminatory flavor and still show convincingly that he has wrought a change of heart among Africans, he is indeed a remarkable man. But there are signs that he is losing his sureness of touch at times and is in danger of becoming a scrooge in constitutional issues. The Rhodesian prime minister does not exactly present to his people the benevolent man of a national leader. Meanwhile, finance still pinches Rhodesia hard. Sympathetic governments in the antipodes have been overthrown. The United Nations assembly becomes more vindictive. Not a good time to risk losing good will.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

NATO in 1973

In the year ahead it will be up to the free part of Europe to help itself. The West Eu-

ropean NATO partners taken together have more men and a greater industrial potential than Brezhnev's vast totalitarian empire. They cannot expect the Americans to continue carrying an unreasonable excessive portion of the burden of their defense. U.S. Secretary of State Rogers declared in Brussels that, in the period following the end of the Vietnam war, Europe will be the focal point of American foreign policy. But this cannot mean a soft featherbed on which an expanded Common Market can rest and grow. For the coming year of super-negotiations—a year that will also bring expiration of the McMahon Act, which has thus far blocked closer nuclear cooperation between France and Great Britain—NATO's primary function will be to actively remind Europe that prosperity without defense is illusory and détente without adequate fundamental security would be catastrophic self-deception.

—From the Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

December 12, 1897

PARIS—Mr. John Philip Sousa has arranged to visit Europe next year at the head of his band. Just a year ago, while on a vacation tour, Mr. Sousa conducted the brass section of the Philharmonic Orchestra of Berlin, at a complimentary concert arranged in his honor, and the success he achieved in the German capital convinced the American composer and leader that there was a field for his band in Europe.

Fifty Years Ago

December 12, 1923

THE HAGUE—The International Women's League for Peace and Freedom has voted a resolution calling for a new peace treaty, based on a new international conference. The Women's League, which is meeting under the direction of Miss Jane Addams of Chicago, has representatives from 20 countries and numbers 20 million in its membership. The vote was almost unanimous with only Czechoslovakia divided.



Kissinger Then and Now

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON—At what we hope is the brink of success for Henry Kissinger, in his long search for peace in Vietnam, it is fascinating to look back at the paper in which he roughed out his approach to the negotiations. That was his article of January, 1969, in Foreign Affairs.

Unlike many American officials before and since, Kissinger did not deceive himself about a military victory around the corner. He saw that the U.S. government had to be limited. He was realistic about the strengths and weaknesses of the two sides, perceiving with particular foresight that the international situation was "precarious" for Hanoi.

He was skeptical of the two most widely discussed possible negotiating objectives, a coalition government or a cease-fire. The latter, he warned, would make South Vietnam "a crazy quilt, with enclaves of conflicting loyalties all over the country." A cease-fire would also raise severe problems of verification, enforcement and control of guerrilla activity.

'Staged Withdrawal'

Kissinger concluded that the United States should seek not a negotiated political solution but a limited military one—a "staged withdrawal" by American and North Vietnamese forces, leaving the conflicting parties in South Vietnam to work out the political future. That would meet the crucial objective of "ending the war honorably."

Four years later, it appears that the terms of any agreement finally made with Le Duc Tho would meet Kissinger's 1969 ideas only in part.

There has been no mutual withdrawal of forces, and there is little likelihood of a formal promise by Hanoi to pull its troops out. The United States has accepted the idea of a cease-fire, necessarily.

On the other hand, Kissinger did succeed in separating the two tracks, military and political. The peace terms tentatively agreed in October would allow the United States to pull all its forces out of South Vietnam with the political future there still open—and with our man, Nguyen Van Thieu, still in power in Saigon.

What Kissinger did not foresee, or did not project in Foreign Affairs, was the cost of meeting some of his aims.

Didn't Tell Us

He did not tell us that we would have to drop another 4 million tons of bombs on Indochina to achieve our negotiating objectives in part. Or spend another 20,000 American lives. Or send another 50,000 soldiers home with serious wounds.

Nor did Kissinger have, or convey, any idea of what it would cost the people of the two Vietnams, Laos and Cambodia to have his minimum negotiating aims reached. He did not tell us that South Vietnam alone would suffer upwards of 80,000 soldiers killed and 240,000 wounded, 165,000 civilians dead and 400,000 wounded, estimated 1.85 million made homeless.

It is fair to say that Kissinger probably did not envisage costs of that kind when he published his negotiating formula. For he wrote that he did not believe a "prolonged" negotiation was possible. What, then, went wrong, so far as we can identify it, on

the American side of the talks?

By all appearances, the Nixon administration for a long time was still chasing the illusion of victory, whatever Kissinger may have said in Foreign Affairs. It was not prepared to settle for the status quo in South Vietnam, with power divided between Saigon and the National Liberation Front. Only after a time did reason set in.

Cyrus Vance, Paris negotiator in 1969-70, was the first to take up the cease-fire idea. He wrote in 1969 that it was important because it recognized the status quo—and that was necessary for serious peace talks. It was not until October, 1970, that President Nixon made a cease-fire proposal.

More broadly, the Nixon administration attempted for years to do two inconsistent things. It tried to settle with Hanoi by persuading it that the political fu-

ture in the South would be open. At the same time it was helping to build Thieu into a figure with enormous military and autocratic political power.

After these four years South Vietnam has 1 million men under arms—the equivalent of 12 million in the United States in terms of population. Thieu's police force numbers 119,000; 15,000 or 20,000 of those in the special branch. Thousands of civilians are held in prison without trial, among them some of the independent non-Communists with whom Americans would naturally identify.

It is too late to avoid the costs now, or to start negotiating on a different formula. We can only hope that Kissinger and his principal reminder what has happened during the last four years as they weigh peace in the balance now.

Viewing Events in Chile

By William F. Buckley Jr.

NEW YORK—A year or so ago, Chou En-lai gave an interview to a Mexican publisher and when the subject of Salvador Allende came up, Chou said that although of course he wished Allende well, in fact Allende was not going about the communication of his country in the proper way. Communism cannot be brought in by parliamentary means, said Chou. "The suggestion that our coup d'état and totalitarian direction can midwife Communism is historically safe, so far. Allende was going to bring about Communism via a parliamentary democracy. It looks now as though he will fail, and Chou will be vindicated."

The situation is not clear, as Allende's supporters, but the schedule is definitely off. Allende proposed, on being elected, to carry forward his program to communicate the country by asking parliament for its consent, and by going directly to the people to overcome parliament whenever it proved refractory. As for the opposition, he intended to keep it off balance by balancing the two opposition parties against each other. The opposition press he would neutralize by petty harassment. The people would be manipulated by the fruits of co-optation, and by their rapid enrichment as a result of the government control of credit. All of this is shambles.

People Wonder

Now, as Allende declines before the United Nations about the tyranny of Kennecott Copper and ITT, people are beginning to wonder. The situation in Chile

is recently improved—but only because three generals were taken into Allende's cabinet, several of Allende's most provocative proposals were repudiated, and the general feel for the Chilean situation is that the show is very nearly over. Indeed there are those who believe it altogether possible that Allende will not return. That his great tour will be, in effect, a farewell tour.

"Marxism" as observed on the scene writer, "is I think, out for the immediate future—at least Marxism of the kind that describes conditions in Moscow, Peking or Cuba. Socialism—a very deep socialism—will be hard to eradicate, and hardships of every kind lie in store for us. But I think history will record that Allende fell on the first of November. It was Gen. Carlos Prats who said to him: Enough—and demanded an armed forces triumvirate in the cabinet."

"Allende had no alternative than to give the impression that it was his idea in the first place to bring in the generals. The Communists and the Socialists united to oppose this, and the Socialists threatened to withdraw their support. Allende told them: 'Okay, but the moment you withdraw your support, every Socialist I have appointed to office will lose his job.' The Socialists didn't want to make that important a contribution to national unemployment, and gave in. The Communists did too. My opinion is that Prats is now in charge."

What will Prats do? The speculation is that he will proceed with reference to what the people say in the elections next March, which he will interpret as a referendum. If they vote the Allende line, Prats will permit a continuation of socialization, but done in a less hectic way. If they vote against Allende, as is expected, Prats will probably force the resignation of Allende; and that will be that.

The election is quite clearly crucial, as the Allendistas hope and pray that the opposition will once again divide, so as to obscure the results. It may very well be the last opportunity given to Chile to renounce Allende and his works. This is because the opposition, though popular, has

Now Is the Time Reforming Congress

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON—It seemed historically right, somehow, that the most cogent statement at last week's hearings on congressional reform should come from Sen. Robert Taft Jr., R., Ohio, the son of the man who, in the last generation, best represented Republican party responsibility and Senate institutional pride.

The three days of hearings, arranged by Sen. Adlai Stevenson Jr., D., Ill., and Charles McNabb, R., Md., were designed to stir public interest in reorganizing Congress from what McNabb called its status as a "third-or-fourth-class power."

Worthy as the enterprise was, there was an air of nihilism to much of the testimony. Legislators and citizens suggested everything from better furniture to an age limit on congressional service. But it remained for Taft to cut through the fog of "wouldn't it be nice if..." talk to the political realities of Congress' situation.

Blunt Appraisal

He began with a blunt appraisal of the meaning of the last election, saying it was a "vote of confidence" in the presidency and a "vote of no confidence" in the legislative branch. While the incumbent President was heading to re-election, "the defeat of congressional incumbents in both primary and general elections was heavy," Taft said. Where congressional incumbents did win, he said, they got by on their reputations as caretakers of their constituents' interests in Washington, not on important "policy" or "effective" policymaking body, as intended by the Constitution.

There may be a few worthy exceptions, but Taft was surely right in arguing that so long as elections are won this way, "there is bound to be an increasing tendency on the part of legislators to be more parochial and individualistic in their decisions" and a decreasing willingness to seek "legislative compromise and a party position or party unity."

Unless that tendency is reversed, the power of Congress as an institution is certain to decline, whatever circumstances take place in the influence of individual members. The reason is, as Taft said, that "we need centralized and identifiable party and legislative responsibility if the Con-

gress is to deal effectively. The way to pinpoint the legislative responsibility, he said, is to strengthen the party in Congress—the party caucus, the party policy committee, the party leadership.

Taft himself is offering. Sen. Bob Packwood of O. a proposal to give the Republican caucus direct control over the assignment of committee members and the selection of members on each committee. Others in both a are planning steps when Congress reconvenes to strengthen party caucuses and the party leadership's control of committee assignments, legislative schedules and floor procedure.

An important measure of seriousness of the reform will be the willingness of men to equip the party caucus and policy committees with staff and facilities to Congress perform its function—setting spending priorities.

In the shocked reaction to near-collapse last fall to Nixon's reduction plan to persuade Congress to relinquish him overall authority to do how appropriated funds should spent, there is now broad support among the members of Congress for developing a legislative budget-making process.

Today, Congress deals with appropriations questions in piecemeal fashion, which is to say does not really deal with spending priorities at all. To rectify its constitutional role of setting spending priorities, members must recognize that budget-making is essentially political process.

Set the Stage

If the Democratic and Republican policy committees in House and Senate had adequate staff and resources, they could provide the material for an intelligent end-of-the-session review in each party's caucus of year's separate legislative and appropriations actions. This, in turn, could set the stage for close debates and votes in both houses on the congressional budget for the coming year.

Taft's great service has been point the congressional reform toward these party caucuses, the key to restoring the legislative branch's constitutional role. It is a service worthy of his name.

Letters

Kissinger Hailed

May I congratulate you on the articles by Anthony Lewis and James Reston (Herald, Dec. 2-3) on Henry Kissinger. While both are of high quality and truly analytical, they seem to me to miss one very important point. Namely that Dr. Kissinger is the only man who has brought about the end of the cold war, a political cure dominating civilized man for over

two decades. Instead of barking at each other, America and Russia, America and China are talking in a recognizable human voice due to the efforts of the one-time Harvard professor. President Nixon had done nothing more than discover Dr. Kissinger and shown the wisdom of using his talents in the right direction he would deserve to be called the greatest President since Washington.

What political journalist or historian, for that matter, can miss the point that it was Dr. Kissinger as the messenger of peace who, in a matter of months, perhaps of days, achieved what for million tons of American bombs failed to attain in seven years of war. His next mission, in my opinion, should be an attempt to negotiate peace in the Middle East.

There is an ancient Talmudic saying that anyone who can save a single human life is "as if he had created a whole world." Kissinger, as it should be, is saving lives. He is saving the world. Nobel Prize for Peace.

JOEL CANG.

London.

U.S. Masochists

Hurray for Romain Gary (Herald, Dec. 7), a writer I have admired since the "good old days" when he was French Consul in Los Angeles. He has put his finger on the main weakness of America today—a strong tendency toward masochism. Instead of being proud of being American, most Americans are almost apologetic, and allow themselves to be treated with disdain. Not I.

Let's hope his letter sets a trend toward more kindly treatment of a great country.

REANOR FERREAU.

Paris.

Help the Addict

The first order of business for the Congress is the President's war on heroin. How about the second order of business being little something for the addict of the war on heroin?

DIANE BALKENHOF.

Lausanne, Switzerland.

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(Continued on next page.)

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Bradshaw Hurt as Oilers Bow

Steelers Gain Their 1st Playoffs

Thomas Rogers
PITTSBURGH, Dec. 11 (UPI)—The Pittsburgh Steelers clinched the AFC Western Division title for the first time with a 27-10 victory over the Oakland Raiders yesterday.

Although the Steelers have not clinched the division crown, should next week's result cause them to finish second to the Browns, they would qualify for the American Conference's wild-card playoff berth.

Roy Gerela, acquired last year for \$100 from Houston, kicked three field goals. He rescued a sputtering Steeler offense with kicks of 39, 24 and 13 yards. He has 27 field goals for the season, a club record, and he also set a Pittsburgh scoring mark with 113 points.

Terry Bradshaw, the quarterback, suffered a dislocation of the third finger on his throwing hand in the second quarter. The score then was 3-3 as Houston had scored on a 34-yard field goal by Skip Butler. Joe Gilliam, a rookie from Tennessee State, who had played only seven minutes all season, replaced Bradshaw. Franco Harris of the Steelers, a rookie running back, gained 61 yards in 21 carries, ending his streak of 100-yard games at two but putting him over the 1,000-yard mark for the season.

Falcons, Lead Division

San Francisco, Dec. 11 (UPI)—The Atlanta Falcons led the NFC West Division with a 27-10 victory over the Los Angeles Rams yesterday.

Candlestick Park, took a 6-0 lead on two field goals by Bruce Gossett in the first half. They storied to two late touchdowns by Ken Willard both from 1 yard out.

As a result, the division lead changed hands for the fourth consecutive week, and the championship will be decided in the last round of regular-season games next weekend. Atlanta could have won it outright yesterday because the Los Angeles Rams were upset by the St. Louis Cardinals, 24-14. But instead the Falcons slipped into second place behind San Francisco, with Los Angeles third.

None of the three contenders can slip into the playoffs through the back door as the wild-card qualifier, with the best record in the conference. The Rams have already been clinched by the Dallas Cowboys.

In the first half alone, the Falcons fumbled twice, committed one damaging interference penalty, missed a field goal at point-blank range and then had another blocked.

Incredibly, the Falcons averaged more than 8 yards a carry in the first half, but could produce no points. And second-necessaries were accusing coach Norm Van Brocklin of a blunder at perhaps the game's pivotal point, in the fourth quarter.

With more than 13 minutes to play and the Rams holding a 6-0 lead, Van Brocklin decided to go for a first down rather than a field goal on fourth-and-3 from the San Francisco 5-yard line.

But there was no touchdown. Instead, quarterback Bob Berry missed a 22-yard pass to tight end Jim Mitchell in the end zone as Berry was about to be hit by the Rams' Bob Hoskins.

Culpable if Baseball Res Again Next Season

NEW YORK, Dec. 11 (UPI)—The players' strike in baseball next season, a blame game will be played by the owners as for a new basic contract with the players, an understanding with the players' representatives and to the public a slanted complete version of the story to relax the reserve system.

"I'm not asking for any compromise," Miller said. "It was an act that only a rank amateur would perform." Miller said last week about Kuhn's taking the owners' case to the public. In labor relations Miller is a professional.

Before the owners went to Hawaii they had received a complete set of counter proposals from the players, which they haven't answered yet. The players' suggestion for relaxing the reserve system is similar to the owners', but it differs in detail. For example, they would make a player a free agent after five years in baseball, three of them in the majors, if his salary was below the average.

In other words, a man said to Miller, "they're saying the reserve system is all right if the player is well paid. I think that if ownership of people is immoral, it is immoral at any price."

"It is," Miller said, "but in bargaining you must make concessions. We are trying to make a start on a three-year experimental period during which we can examine our experiences. One of the players' proposals is that at the end of seven years in the majors, again after 12 years and again after 17, a player may, if he chooses, become a free agent no matter how much he is paid."

"At some time in his life, a man ought to have the right to change his job if he wants to. A player can be unhappy for reasons other than money."

"His owner might address him as 'boy,'" Miller said.

A condition of the conditions Kuhn mentioned was the owners' at that the \$300,000 be preserved for 10 years from now, could be the minimum the majors.

Some to a question in Kuhn said the players' strike had been notified to disclose the story. This was true, as a chronology shows: the first negotiating last September, both sides agreed not to argue in public contracts all matters involved in bargaining, including the plan, expire this year.

While the players' strike was in effect, they had been meeting in secret. They had been meeting in secret and Miller had been meeting in secret.

What Time Is It? time is it where you had John Galatin, who is negotiating the labor relations expert, 4 him the time.

In said that in 10 minutes would open a new era and disclose the news

NEW YORK, Dec. 11 (AP)—Johnny Rodgers, the winner of the Heisman Trophy as the nation's outstanding college football player, and a Nebraska teammate, Rich Glover, recipient of the Outland Trophy as the country's top interior lineman, were named to the Associated Press All-America team for 1972.

Joining them on the first team are Charles Young, a tight end, and Richard Wood, a sophomore, 1-linbacker, both from No. 1-ranked Southern California, along with a third representative from Nebraska, Willie Harper, a defensive end.

Oklahoma, which was runner-up to Nebraska in the 1971 ratings and is second to Southern California this year heading into the bowl games, also placed three players on the first squad—Greg Pruitt, a running back, Tom Brannan, a center, and

Washington, Robert Popelka of Southern Methodist and Brad Van Pelt of Michigan State, defensive backs.

SECOND TEAM
Tight end—Gary Butler, Rice, wide receiver—Barry Smith, Florida State.

Tackles—Pete Adams, USC; Paul Seymour, Michigan.
Guards—Joe Delamater, Mich. St.; Bill Singletary, Temple.

Running backs—Orlando Mitchell, Air Force; Kenneth Davis, Ohio State; Ronnie Smith, Texas Tech; Ronnie Smith, Texas Tech; Ronnie Smith, Texas Tech.

Linebackers—Glen Gaspard, Texas Tech; Tom Brannan, Louisiana; Jamie Rotella, Tennessee.

On the defensive unit with Glover, Wood and Moore are end Roger Marx of Baylor, tackle Greg Marx of Notre Dame, Randy Gresham of Ohio State and John Skruppan of Penn State, line backers, and Calvin Jones of

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RIDING HIGH—Cowboys' Calvin Hill hurdles for a first down in 34-24 victory over NFL Redskins. Hill, who set Cowboys' season rushing record, went over 1,000 yards.

Butch's Son Jan Van Breda Kolff, 6-7 Guard, Leads Hot Vanderbilt Quintet

By Sam Goldaper

NEW YORK, Dec. 11 (UPI)—Vanderbilt, unranked and forgotten in the college basketball preseason polls, and Jan Van Breda Kolff have gained early national prominence. The Commodores have won five straight games, including two on the road, against Louisville and Kansas.

The biggest surprise was Duquesne's triumph in the Steel Bowl where the Dukes, led by Lionel (Big Train) Billings' 24 points, upset nationally ranked Jacksonville, 82-73.

Southwestern Louisiana, behind Dwight Lamar, the nation's leading scorer, won the Bayou Classic with a 98-84 triumph over Marshall. Lamar scored 39 points.

California beat Western Virginia, 63-51, for top honors in the 300-point Classic. Six free throws by John Boro in the closing minutes helped San Francisco beat Duke, 72-68, in the Cable Car Classic.

Butch van Breda Kolff coached for Princeton and the Los Angeles Lakers, Detroit Pistons and Phoenix Suns of the National Basketball Association.

"Vanderbilt has good size, a lot of depth and they run and shoot well," said Jack Rohan, the Columbia coach. "Van Breda Kolff plays the guard position the way you expect a guard to play, except that he's 6-7 and maybe even taller. His size gives him an advantage. Defensively, he takes up a lot of room and on offense he shoots over the smaller players. He passes off very well, too, and he's a very unselfish player. He was named to the all-tournament team."

The younger Van Breda Kolff appears the very opposite of his father on the court. Butch had a habit of collecting technical fouls when he coached in the NBA, but the son defends his father's temper.

"If you watched a pro game," Jan said, "I think you'd have a

Spitz, Miss Gould Capture Polls for 1972 Top Athletes

BRUSSELS, Dec. 11 (UPI)—Mark Spitz and Shane Gould, who dominated the Olympic swimming events at Munich, were easy victors in the UPI sportsman of the year polls. It was the first time athletes in the same category won the two top spots in the polls, conducted among UPI subscribers in Europe, the Middle East and Africa.

For the 16-year-old Australian girl, it was her third Olympic gold medal. It was a repeat of her 1971 feat when she won from her compatriot Evonne Goollagong, a former Wimbledon and French Open tennis champion. Miss Goollagong failed to make the top 10 this year. Spitz, who was sixth in 1971, won seven Olympic gold medals, a record.

Spitz, 22, gained 19 of 23 first-place votes and a total of 218 points, awarded on a 10-9-8-7-6-5-4-3-2-1 basis.

Miss Gould, with 17 first-place votes, received 207 points.

Spitz finished ahead of Finland's Lasse Viren, who scored 168 points. Viren won the 5,000-meter and 10,000-meter runs at Munich.

Belgian cycling star Eddy Merckx, the 1970-71 winner, was third with 157 points. In addition to winning five one-day

The Scoreboard

ICE HOCKEY—At Toronto, a Moscow star, Ivan Brest, scored twice in a 4-1 victory over the Toronto Maple Leafs. Valeri Belousov and Sergei Kapustin each scored twice for the Russians.

SOCCER—At Istanbul, Turkey beat Luxembourg, 3-1, in a World Cup qualifying match. At San Jose, Costa Rica, Honduras advanced on aggregate in the World Cup qualifying round with a 3-2 tie with Costa Rica in a second-leg match. Honduras won the first-leg match, 2-1.

WOMEN'S TOP 10
(First-place votes in parentheses.)
1. Mark Spitz, U.S., Swimming, 218 points (19); 2. Lasse Viren, Finland, Track, 168 (11); 3. Eddy Merckx, Belgium, Cycling, 157 (13); 4. Valeri Belousov, Russia, Track, 138; 5. Arne Skov, Norway, Track, 128; 6. Lasse Viren, Finland, Track, 128; 7. Eddy Merckx, Belgium, Cycling, 128; 8. Lasse Viren, Finland, Track, 128; 9. Eddy Merckx, Belgium, Cycling, 128; 10. Lasse Viren, Finland, Track, 128.

WOMEN'S TOP 10
(First-place votes in parentheses.)
1. Shane Gould, Australia, Swimming, 207 (17); 2. Eddy Merckx, Belgium, Cycling, 157 (13); 3. Eddy Merckx, Belgium, Cycling, 157 (13); 4. Valeri Belousov, Russia, Track, 138; 5. Arne Skov, Norway, Track, 128; 6. Lasse Viren, Finland, Track, 128; 7. Eddy Merckx, Belgium, Cycling, 128; 8. Lasse Viren, Finland, Track, 128; 9. Eddy Merckx, Belgium, Cycling, 128; 10. Lasse Viren, Finland, Track, 128.

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Art Buchwald

Don't Call It Pot

WASHINGTON—Drug hearings are being held in Washington this week. Several doctors have testified that many of the drugs sold over-the-counter are useless and in some cases harmful. Those billions the American public spends on patent medicine remedies, according to testimony, are just thrown down the drain.



Buchwald

Will anything be done about this? Not while the drug lobby is alive and well in Washington. Which brings up the subject of pot.

Malcolm Ruddmaker, a friend (attention all Narcotics—I made up his name so don't ask me to reveal who he is before a grand jury) told me, "The trouble with pot is that it was introduced to the American public under the wrong auspices. The counter-culture thought they could go it alone, and in so doing they brought down the wrath of the courts and the legislators on their heads."

"I don't understand."

"Because of the counter-culture's suspicion of big business, they tried to cut out the middleman. When you do that in the United States you are in for a lot of trouble."

"You mean if you had gotten the giant American companies interested in marijuana from the beginning, we wouldn't be sending kids off to jail?"

"Exactly. Suppose the kids, instead of growing and marketing their own pot, had gone to one of the big drug companies and said, 'We know how you can

make 50 million dollars a year. What kind of response do you think they would have gotten?' 'Well, I know the drug company wouldn't have thrown them out of the office,' I said.

"You bet your sweet prescription they wouldn't. The first thing they would ask the kids is, 'What exactly do you have on your minds?'"

"The kids would reply, 'We have this drug which relieves tension, relaxes you, makes you sleep better and takes away aches and pains in minutes.'"

"Is it a pill?"

"No," the kids would reply, "it's a cigarette. You just take a few drags on a butt and it does the same work as any two pills."

"Caramba! the drug people would say, 'What do you call it?' The kids would reply 'Pot.'"

"That's a terrible name," the drug people would say. "We must call it something like 'Relax-A-Lot' and advertise it as 'Mother Nature's Own Tranquillizer.'"

"We don't care what you call it," the kids would say, just as long as we can buy it in a drug-store."

"And you think the drug company would market it?" I asked Ruddmaker.

"In a flash—with a multi-million-dollar media campaign to back it up," he replied.

"But wouldn't the government stop them from making it?" I asked.

"Are you kidding? The government is not going to mess around with a big legitimate drug company that has friends in the Senate, the House and the White House."

"Besides, other companies would bring out their own versions of 'Relax-A-Lot' and then the government would have to deal with the drug lobby as well. You're talking about big political campaign contributions now."

"I hadn't thought of that. If only the kids had used their heads they wouldn't be in all this trouble about pot."

"It's never too late," Ruddmaker said. "I think the kids should get all their pot rights to the drug industry and say, 'You guys market it. We'll like to get out of sales. In no time the American people who are fighting marijuana use would be lining up at drug counters all over the country screaming for fast, fast relief.'"

"I hesitate to accuse them (the U.S. government) of deliberate deception, but... they have no business to counsel taxpayers on coin investments."

The Controversial Silver Dollar Bonanza

By John H. Allan

NEW YORK (NYT)—The United States government, applying some of the hoopla of a patent medicine peddler, is auctioning 2.3 million old-time silver dollars, and some coin dealers contend the public is being duped.

"Mail now before you miss this opportunity," the General Services Administration urges in the 40 million brochures it is handing out in banks and post offices across the country. The coins are collectors' items.

The filer talks of the Comstock Lode, Nevada saloons, burly-gurdy girls and the big bonanza pouring through the Carson City, Nev., branch mint. President Nixon adds his endorsement.

Worst of all, coin dealers contend, the government calls the dollars "sound investments," and that's something no one really knows.

'Excellent Chance'

Numismatic News last week warned that the coins stand "an excellent chance" of falling below the \$30 minimum price the government is asking and may remain well below \$30 for many years.

In the offering, the government is selling through Jan. 31, 1973, some 2.3 million silver dollars minted in the Carson City mint in 1882, 1883 and 1884. The coins were discovered in a sub-basement of the Treasury in 1964; more will be offered later.

The criticism is not valid, says Lance Swann, who joined the General Services Administration over a year ago to handle the intricate problem of marketing the coins the way Congress directed. The instructions were to get full numismatic value and help the taxpayer as much as possible.

Mr. Swann insists the Carson City dollars are indeed sound investments, but coin dealers disagree.

Norman Stack, a partner of Stack's, the country's "oldest and largest" coin dealers, urged the Securities and Exchange Commission to halt the GSA's promotion on the ground that its brochure misrepresents the coins by describing them as "excellent for investment" and also for omitting to show how the sale will add to the supply of dollars of these particular years.

The government is offering 61,000 dollars minted in 1882, which is 54 percent of the total made in Carson City that year; 756,000 dollars from 1883 (63 percent) and 965,000 of 1884 (86 percent).

Not for Sale

The actual number the GSA sells may be 5 to 10 percent smaller than these figures, for some of the coins are not being offered because they are tarnished or nicked.

Even so, the "flood" of these coins will upset the market

immensely, Mr. Stack asserts, and other New York City dealers agree.

The SEC, in reply to Mr. Stack, says no security was involved. Just because the government's pamphlet described the Carson City dollars as "excellent for investment" does not necessarily mean an offering within the jurisdiction of the agency, Thomas N. Holloway, associate director of the Division of Corporate Finance, explains.

To Joel Coen of the Coen-Messner Company, a coin company here, the SEC's reply is unsatisfactory. The commission's regional office, he reports, told him back in 1963 to stop Wall Street Journal advertisements that described bags of silver dollars as "investments."

To some numismatists, the GSA offer appears imprudent. The Rev. Richard T. Deters, director of Xavier University in Cincinnati, wrote to Sen. Robert Taft of Ohio to "strenuously object" to the language of the brochure.

The dollars are described as the "only coins with a double mint mark 'CC'" and so are a "collector's item." Not so, says Stack. There are dimes, quarters, halves, Liberty Seated dollars and some gold coins with the CC mark.

An Assertion

They are "the last of the 90 percent silver dollars," the GSA states. Not so, says Father Deters. The GSA, after the sale of the 1882, 1883 and 1884 dollars, will continue to have for disposal a total of 514,000 CC 90 percent silver dollars minted between 1878 and 1891.

The coins are "uncirculated specimens" and "mined from the Comstock lode." Neither statement can be proved beyond shadow of a doubt, declared Father Deters.

At the assertion that the CC dollars are "excellent for investment," Father Deters becomes emphatic. "I hesitate to accuse them of deliberate deception, but in the face of their abysmal ignorance of the Morgan dollar price history they have no business to counsel taxpayers on coin investments."

To support his view, Father Deters cites sharp declines in other Liberty head dollars, which were designed by a man named George T. Morgan. One minted in New Orleans in 1898, for example, dropped from \$300 in 1963 to \$15 in 1964.

John S. Pisman, a retired Rochester, N.Y., chemical engineer and president of the 38,000-member American Numismatic Association, agrees that you can not predict investment value.

He also reports that some collectors are unhappy with the government's rule that the dollars are to be sold on a no-return basis. Most dealers give numismatists 10 days to examine coins and return them if they do not like them.

To buy the Carson City dollars, any U.S. citizen who wants to bid can fill out the order form at the bottom of the GSA brochure available at banks and post offices. An individual may bid only one coin of each year, and that bid must be at least \$30 for each coin.

PEOPLE: Prince Radzivil Says He Will Get a Divorc

Princess Stanislas Radzivil said yesterday in London that she plans to divorce her husband, the younger sister of Jacqueline Onassis. The prince, 58, a descendant of Polish kings and now a British subject, said: "I intend to divorce my wife. I have talked with my solicitors and proceedings will begin in the near future. I don't think it would be wise for me to talk about the grounds for divorce at this stage. Princess Radzivil, 38, was in New York; she has been in the United States since summer when she reunited the Long Island home of pop artist Andy Warhol. The Radzivils have two children.

Another marriage in trouble is that of American comic Phyllis Diller, 55, and her second husband, actor Warden Donovan. They have separated, she said, in Las Vegas. They were married in 1965.

BINNACLE LIST: American comic Jimmy Durante, 79, was reported making a satisfactory recovery from a concussion he suffered in a fall in the bathroom of his home. He is in a Santa Monica, California, hospital. Actor Jason Robards Jr., 50, underwent plastic surgery in a Santa Monica hospital for "fairly severe" facial cuts he received in an automobile accident. Gospel singer Clara Ward, 44, lead singer and pianist for the Clara Ward Singers, was reported in serious condition at UCLA medical center in Los Angeles. Hospital officials would not release details of her ailment. Last August, 25, younger daughter of former President and Mrs. Lyndon B. Johnson, was expected to be released from an Austin, Texas, hospital after a two-week stay for "diagnosis and tests." Neither family nor hospital spokesmen would comment on her hospitalization. She is married to Pat Nugent, a cable TV firm officer in Austin.

Received in the mail, is Paul Palmer, you ask Q Dec. 7. He's the retired n. editor of the Reader's Digest in Geneva. End of a Not at all. Please note that following quote from "The Acment of F. T. Bauer" by C. K. Schuler in Encounter, La Novemb. 1971, issue: "The race, in which should be on all self-declared rats but not compulsory for all human beings. The rats will race and the racer should be allowed to win; but one should not be pressed or resentful if normal real rat and not, say, a human being carries off the prize." Bauer, incidentally, professor at Cambridge University at Chicago and the School of Economics, publishing 13 or 4 things, Justice, and you'll have a full file of citations for we all hope, will go down lexography as a dratless tence. Sincerely, Webster rouse (and please don't in further as to my identity).

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